

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS  
FROM  
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

## ABYSSINIA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## General Napier's Report of His Advance—Position of Theodoros.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 13, 1868.  
The War Office publishes, by authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, despatches just received from Major General Napier, commanding the army in Abyssinia, dated near Lake Ashangi on the 17th of March.

General Napier reports that the headquarters division of the troops would reach Ashangi the following day. The remainder of the force, with the great guns and mortars, were on the advance and coming up rapidly.

King Theodoros was in position close to the fortress of Magdala, and would probably make a stand there.

Major General Napier learned that the British captives held by the King were in good health.

[The special correspondent of the HERALD attached to the British expedition in Abyssinia, dating at Ashangi on the 16th of March—a day before General Napier—reported the same facts as are now detailed in the London Gazette; his statement being telegraphed to London, forwarded to New York by the Atlantic cable, and published in our columns on the 23d instant. By special cable telegrams published in the HERALD on the 23d and 30th of March, we have advised our readers of the movements of General Napier just previous to his arrival at Ashangi.]

## THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

## General Napier's March—The Force Under His Command.

LONDON, April 13, 1868.

Official despatches from General Sir Robert Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, have been received by the government. They show that in spite of the bad roads the British forces are steadily advancing toward Magdala, and meanwhile there is every evidence of the intention on the part of the King of Abyssinia to offer a serious resistance.

General Napier in his latest despatch dated near Lake Ashangi, March 17, says:—"Our advance will reach Lake Ashangi to-morrow. The rear, with the artillery and supply trains, is three days' march behind. The country is mountainous and very difficult for the artillery and trains. King Theodoros is near Magdala, where he intends to make a stand. Letters from the captives say they are well. The health of the troops is good."

The effective force under General Napier, now advancing on Magdala, numbers 3,600 men.

## MEXICO.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## Modification in the Law Against Traitors—Commercial Enterprises—The Massacre at Tacubaya in 1859—Elections—Affairs in Yucatan.

VERA CRUZ, April 13, 1868.  
Via HAVANA, April 13, 1868.  
The Collector of the Customs here contradicts the published declaration made by the officers of the British steamer Danube denying their complicity in the late smuggling.

Congress is taking into serious consideration the colossal project of a railway to the Pacific and the Mexican steamship line between the ports on that ocean.

The result of the conference between Ministers Lerdo and Vallarta and the committee of Congress on the subject of the law against traitors, known as the act of January 25, 1862, is that the severe penalties thereof are to be modified. Freedom of the press is to remain unchanged, and the high State functionaries are to remain within the bounds of their constitutional right.

General Alexander Garcia is to replace General Bertrando, who has been excused from service. Several lawyers have been promoted to high positions, especially in the Supreme Court. This leaves about four hundred cases pending that bear on the status of ex-imperialists, and creates some embarrassment as to the disposal of many recently arrested parties. The Prefect of Toluca has been arrested by order of the federal government without any intervention of the State authorities. He threatens to resign. The affair has created quite a sensation in State circles.

The election in Tamaulipas will have to be renewed, as neither Garcia nor Garcia had a majority.

The Legislature of the State of Querétaro have been installed. They propose investigating all the cases of arrest made by the Prefect Ojeda.

Preparations were being made at the capital to have a solemn funeral service in memory of the victims who fell at Tacubaya in 1859 under the orders of General Marquez. The committee in charge are Señores Altamirano, Alcázar, Jardon, Santacilia and Electra.

The canal at Pachuca has been begun.

The battalion known as the "Free Corps" had arrived at Iguala on the 23d of March. They are on the way to join General Corona.

General Quiroga, the rebel, has got possession of some arms in Texas, and threatens to revolutionize the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila. General Treviño is in pursuit of him.

In Yucatan the courts have ordered General Alvarado to release all the citizens whom he forcibly enlisted into the national guard. They are mostly ex-rebels. Among the captives are forty Catalonia cannons.

From Campeche we learn that ex-Governor Cepeda is dangerously sick. In the coming election he may manage to again secure a majority.

The Fifth Chasseurs will probably remain on the peninsula. Colonels Ortol and Canton have escaped to Honduras. The Yucatan Indians are not inimical to the white Yucatecos.

## ST. THOMAS.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## The Hannam Grant Affair Settled—Disappointment Owing to the Delay in Ratifying the Treaty of Sale—Santa Anna's Furniture at Auction—An American Brig Fired On—Markets.

HAVANA, April 13, 1868.

Our advices from St. Thomas are to the 24 inst.

The United States steamer Saco returned on Thursday, March 26, in company with the Spanish man-of-war Africa. The account of the outrage on the American whaling schooner Hannam Grant was exaggerated. The captain, Robbins, and the commander of the Saco fully justified the Venezuelan government. Marshal Falcon showed a disposition to make full and ample explanations.

The people of St. Thomas are disappointed at the indifference shown by the American Senate in the affair of the St. Thomas treaty. They assert that the Senate and the Executive are malignantly careless, and that the cholera reports were gotten up to discourage the United States government and its ruling advisers. They have resolved on a meeting under the auspices of the Vice Governor.

The British mail steamer Plata on her last trip to Europe returned on Gregory reef. The query was put, was champagne or volcanic changes in the channel to blame? Efforts are being made to float the steamer Moir, formerly the Trent.

Picard has been posted announcing the sale at auction of Santa Anna's French furniture.

The fort recently fired on the American brig Nilow Crest under orders from the Police Superintendent. The pretence was some informality in the brig's papers. The captain is not blamed. The American Consul reported the affair to his government.

The steamer of the Brazil line sailed on the 30th ult.

The port is deserted. Prices are high and baking

is interrupted. Ohio flour is quoted at \$13 per barrel. The steamer, from Boston, relieved the scarcity of ice.

Murphy's Diving Company have contracted to raise the British steamer Columbia.

The weather was showery, but the climate healthy. Cholera has vanished, and clean health bills are now issued. Six per cent of the negro population died of the cholera in seventy days. Medicines are in the hands of a monopoly on the island.

## SANTA CRUZ.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## Political Trouble Abate—Two Ineffectual Attempts to Flood the Monongahela.

HAVANA, April 13, 1868.

Our advices from Santa Cruz are to March 30. The political horizon is pregnant with a storm. The wishes of the people clash with those of the authorities. The editor who was recently imprisoned for his outspoken manner has retracted and the prosecution been withdrawn.

The floating of the United States war steamer Monongahela has been twice attempted, but ineffectually. The difficulties have been evidently underrated.

## CURACOA.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## A Passage on the Saco Refused to General Baez.

HAVANA, April 13, 1868.

At Curacao General Buenaventura Baez made application to the commander of the United States gunboat Saco for a passage aboard his vessels as far as Kingston, J. A. This was refused on the plea of neutrality.

Curacao is healthy.

## FRANCE.

## The Army Bill and Its Operation—Rush for Emigration to America—Crowds at the United States Legation.

PARIS, April 13, 1868.

La Liberte (newspaper) this morning has another of a series of editorial articles calculated to allay the general discontent and uneasiness which have been inspired by the recent warlike preparations of the French government.

To give some idea of the depth of the popular feeling, the writer says that the United States Legation at Paris is continually overrun with Frenchmen who are anxious to escape the military service to which they are now liable under the provisions of the new army bill. Knowing that the American law of naturalization, and having only the lately concluded Prusso-American treaty in their minds, they are literally besieging the United States representative for naturalization papers. Of course the application in all cases has been refused, lacking the five years actual residence in America, as required by law.

The Paris Races—First Day at Longchamps.

PARIS, April 13, 1868.

The Paris races began at Longchamps this afternoon, and were very fully attended.

The Guiche prize was won by Pomper, owned by the Marquis de la Grange.

M. Mond's Petit Caporal was the winner of the Lutece prize.

The Marquis de la Grange's famous racer Longchamps took the Ladrain prize.

## ENGLAND.

## Review of the Volunteer Army.

LONDON, April 13, 1868.

A grand review of volunteers was held at Portsmouth to-day. Over thirty thousand men were in the ranks. Vast crowds of spectators from Portsmouth and the surrounding country, and from London witnessed the evolutions of the volunteers.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, April 13, 1868.

The Newmarket Craven Race meeting commenced to-day and will continue through the present week. The racing stakes were won by Florence.

The Free Handicap Sweepstakes were won by Silenus.

The Sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns were taken by Turpin.

## VIRGINIA.

## Proceedings in the Convention—A Colored Candidate for Congress.

RICHMOND, April 13, 1868.

The Constitutional Convention has ordered to be printed fifteen thousand copies in English and one thousand copies in German of the constitution of the State.

An article was adopted fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent, but allowing special contracts to be made as high as twelve per cent.

It was also decided to allow children born in slavery to inherit the property of the father.

The article on the militia was adopted. It is the same as in the old constitution, except that the word white is stricken out.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-morrow.

General Schofield has been elected to the Convention on the ticket of the Union and Democracy.

The new City Council met this evening and adjourned till the 20th inst.

G. M. Norton, a colored member of the Convention, has announced himself a candidate for Congress from the First district.

## GEORGIA.

## General Meade's Order in Relation to the Election—The Canvass Heated and a Fair Election Probable.

AUGUSTA, April 13, 1868.

General Meade has issued an important order to the military authorities to provide for a fair vote and for the preservation of peace during the coming election.

No intimidation is to be allowed on either side, and all persons are forbidden to carry arms at public gatherings or at elections.

Confidentially, the military authorities are to be notified by military commission. The canvass is heated, and both parties are straining every nerve.

The municipal elections will not come on the 20th inst. The negroes are not to be left out of the party to vote, but must be left alone.

At the conservative meeting held this evening in Mason Hall at Savannah the names of F. B. Ford, Governor, H. S. Fitch for Congress and Rufus E. Leslie for State Senator were received with loud applause. The audience was addressed by several prominent speakers.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

## The Republicans of the State Legislature Favoring Stanton as Secretary of the Treasury Under Wade.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 13, 1868.

The following communication, headed and prepared under the auspices of the State Senator from Erie, is signed by the Governor and all the republican members of both houses and the heads of departments:

## FUNERAL OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

## SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

## Burial of Mr. McGee—Immense Funeral Procession—Over Twenty Thousand in the Line—Sixty Thousand Spectators—Cereemonials at the Church and Cemetery—Despatch from Secretary Seward.

MUNSTRA, April 13, 1868.

To-day the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee took place.

The day was cold, but stormy. Long before day-break the crowds commenced assembling in the streets along which the procession was to pass, and by nine o'clock fully sixty thousand spectators had assembled. The sidewalks and streets were crowded to suffocation, and the house-tops, windows and balconies were black with gazers. In the streets through which the procession marched the houses were decorated with festoons of crape and funeral arches were erected, on which mottoes and inscriptions were displayed. The day had been proclaimed a public holiday, and all places of business and public offices were closed. Flags everywhere were half-masted.

The procession left the house of the deceased at half-past nine o'clock in the following order:

The City Police.  
The Grand Jury.  
The Members of the Corporation.  
The City Treasurer.  
The City Clerk.  
The Recorder of the Court.

The Mayor.  
The Committee of Management.  
Members of the Executive Council.  
Legislative Councilors.  
Members of the Local Governments.  
Members of the House of Commons.

Foreign Consuls.  
Military Commandant and Staff.  
Officers of the Militia in Uniform.  
Officers of the Army.  
Adjutant General and Staff.  
Major General and Staff.  
Majors and Staff.

Majors and Staff.  
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Members of the City Council.  
The Chief Justice and Judges.  
Representative of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.  
Representative of the Governor General.  
Sir Charles Wyndham, K. C. B., and Staff.  
Honorable Members of the House of Commons.

Chief Mourner.  
Supporters of the Mourner.  
Funeral Carriages.  
Clergy.  
The Bachelors.  
The Widows.

Students of Law.  
Students of Medicine.  
Students of Divinity.  
Students of Arts.  
Students of Science.

Students of Agriculture.  
Students of Commerce.  
Students of Industry.  
Students of Art.  
Students of Music.

Students of Literature.  
Students of History.  
Students of Geography.  
Students of Natural Science.  
Students of Social Science.

Students of Political Science.  
Students of Moral Science.  
Students of Physical Science.  
Students of Mathematical Science.  
Students of Mechanical Science.

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hood—the entire block on that side being composed of two and three storied tenements—to obtain the amount of loss or insurance.

No. 206 was occupied on the first floor by L. Spiegel as a factory and on the second and third floors by the poor. The entire property was destroyed. No. 204 was occupied by Jacob Meyer, dry goods dealer; No. 205 by John Vogel, hat and fur dealer; No. 207 by the late John Vogel, E. C. of the latter houses, as well as No. 208, was occupied above the first floor by poor families.

## FIRE IN PAUL STREET.

The alarm of fire at half-past one o'clock this morning originated from 272 Pearl street, occupied by Atwater, Benham & Co., manufacturing tin-smiths. The fire originated on the fifth floor, used for soldering, and is supposed to have been caused by the fire in one of the iron pots, or from the japan oil used on the floor. The fire broke out and the firemen were promptly at the premises and extinguished the fire with the loss of the fifth floor and roof only. The damage to the stock and furniture will be about \$5,000, fully insured. The building is damaged about \$2,500.

## WHISKEY WAR IN BROOKLYN.

## Efforts of Revenue Officers to Seize Illicit Still—A Force of Marines Called Out to Protect Them—The Police Also on Hand—Attack Upon and Injuring of Officers and Men.

The illicit distillation of whiskey since the inception of the imposed tax upon this popular beverage has been unknown extent been in vogue in a portion of the Fifth ward of Brooklyn, called "Brighton." In extent it is rather a large territory, and densely populated by the rougher class of citizens, chiefly of one extraction, who have many times demonstrated that they cared but little for local or governmental laws, particularly those pertaining to the payment of such taxes as are satisfactory to the enterprising officers of the Internal Revenue Department of the Third district. With a keen eye to the main chance and perhaps impelled by the same impetuous fire that has marked more prominent operators of like character, they conceived the idea of manufacturing whiskey and immediately carried it into execution. The majority of these inhabitants produced the article in question, although each in a limited quantity, thereby adding very materially to their respective incomes.

This is quite original and complimentary to their inventive genius. Each family possessed iron pots and stoves, and with little else, they were converted into stills that served the purpose intended. In the innermost rooms of their houses and occasionally in the back yards, they were put in operation, and night and day the illegitimate production of whiskey was carried on. Gallons upon gallons have, consequently, been brewed, the revenue department being aware that thereby many thousands of dollars, and liquor dealers in certain sections of the ward deriving the benefit therefrom.

THE OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE.

Collector Wood, in charge of this district, known as the Third, long advised of these operations, has now sent a detachment of officers to effect the seizure of illicit stills there and the arrest of the parties owning and running them, but their misadventure has almost uniformly been the result, principally because of the lawless nature of the men and their sympathizers, whose names are legion. The last attempt made was, probably, the most murderous attack upon a deputy revenue officer, who, beset by scores armed with missiles, left him fearfully mangled on the ground, his life being despaired of. The revenue department, however, determined that measures must be adopted to ensure the seizure of these numerous stills, Collector Wood communicated with the commanding authorities at New York, and yesterday morning received orders long expected, giving him the requisite power to proceed to the territory in question, using force to effect his purpose if necessary.

MEASURES ADOPTED.

With the enlistment of a portion of the marine guard at the 1st of March, and a long distance from the place where the illicit distillations have been carried on. Acting in concert with the Collector, United States Marshal Hall, and a detachment of the United States Marine Corps, a force of fifty marines should immediately be placed at the disposal of Collector Wood, and the necessary arrangements made for their embarkation. The revenue officers having been decided upon, after mature deliberation Deputy Collector Egan at 10 o'clock, on the 11th inst., proceeded to the place where the illicit distillations were being carried on. Acting in concert with the Collector, United States Marshal Hall, and a detachment of the United States Marine Corps, a force of fifty marines should immediately be placed at the disposal of Collector Wood, and the necessary arrangements made for their embarkation.

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